

COMPERS MAKES A THREAT

THAT LABOR WILL WORK IN OATHBOUND SECRECY

Unless Congress Amends the Anti-Trust Law So That It Shall Not Apply to Trades Unions—Seth Low Argues for the Same Legislation at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who appeared before the House committee on the Judiciary to-day to urge a favorable report on the Cioe-Federal bill introduced by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, proposing amendments to the Sherman anti-trust act, made a threat in behalf of organized labor which he did not attempt to conceal. He told the committee frankly that in view of the intolerable conditions that now surround laboring men it would be necessary for them to further in secret the cause for which they stand if the inherent rights which he alleged they possessed were taken from them by the application of the anti-trust act. He made it plain further that if the pending bill was defeated labor would hold the party in power responsible.

"Suppose injunctions are obtained against us," said Mr. Compers. "Suppose our funds are taken from us by damage suits, our spirit cannot be killed. The organization of labor has lasted for centuries and is here to stay. Nothing can abolish it. We may be driven into organizing in secret but we will never be exterminated." "And," continued Mr. Compers with great deliberation, "gentlemen of the wisdom possessed by members of this committee know that men who are allowed to combine in the open, free and unimpeded, are more careful and circumspect than those who are driven into secret oaths and secrecy. In my judgment no question before Congress equals the Sherman law as to give organized labor its rights—rights that have been enjoyed for a century. I ought not to be postponed until a hereafter. The workmen feel that they have been outraged by the Sherman law, which has been construed so as to interfere with their inherent right of going on strike in the protection of their rights and their very lives. If I judge the temper of the workmen of this country correctly, and I think I do, we cannot wait much longer for relief. And it is certain that we will hold to a strict accountability the men or the parties responsible for delay in our securing that action to which we are so plainly entitled."

Mr. Compers in reply to questions propounded by Mr. Littlefield said that he believed in the boycott. After explaining that the right to strike is the only great weapon labor has in its struggle for its rights Mr. Compers pointed out that while he favored the pending bill as a whole he would like to have it amended so as not to require Federal registration by the labor organizations.

In the course of his address Mr. Compers referred to an unsuccessful effort he made in 1902 to have the Sherman act amended.

Mr. Littlefield—was one of the seven who voted against it.

"There were nine," corrected Mr. Compers. "Some of them are not members of Congress now."

Representative Littlefield opened the hearing by reading a score or more telegrams received from business men and representatives of corporations interposing serious objection to several features of the pending bill. Among the messages received were the following:

"If this bill, which legalizes the boycott, is passed, the country will be handed over to the Democrats."

"For God's sake, kill the Hepburn bill!" "Kill the bill, or all confidence in our union will be destroyed."

Representative Littlefield, who has had two or three skirmishes with organized labor, smiled grimly as he read these telegrams.

Seth Low was the first speaker. When Mr. Low concluded his address he was closely questioned by Representative Littlefield, who asked if he wanted to legalize the boycott. Mr. Low replied that he did not, but that Mr. Compers had insisted that labor organizations should be exempt from the operation of the anti-trust act.

Mr. Low declared that a strike was perfectly proper in any circumstances and for any purpose.

Even if it is an unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade," asked Mr. Littlefield. "Under any circumstance," repeated Mr. Low. He added that the courts had held that the right to strike under any circumstance was well established.

"Well, all I want," said Mr. Littlefield, "is the record of one court that has held that an unlawful conspiracy is all right."

Mr. Low said the attorneys of the federation would answer that.

"I am," said Mr. Littlefield, "you say that a majority of the business that is done in this country is being done in violation of two laws every day. Kindly explain that."

"Most of our business is in restraint of trade," replied Low. "And if the Attorney-General had prosecuted all who violated the laws forbidding restraint of trade he would have attempted to indict practically the whole nation."

William Jay Schiefelin of New York appeared as an advocate of the Hepburn bill because it would allow the retail and wholesale druggists and the drug manufacturers to fix the prices that should prevail for certain drugs and medicines. If this bill were passed, he said, department stores and cut rate druggists could not undersell other druggists on patent medicines.

"Well, how about the rights of the consumers?" asked Mr. Littlefield. Mr. Schiefelin said the consumers did not care whether they paid the regular price for medicines or a little less.

"Well, let's get at this thing," said Littlefield. "What you want is the authority for your people to fix the price of your stuff absolutely."

"That's what it amounts to," said Schiefelin.

Among those who were at the meeting to-day and favored the bill were Senators Compers, E. H. Gary, John Mitchell of Indianapolis, Albert Shaw and Isaac W. Higgins, of New York, and Franklin McVeigh of Chicago.

HUGHES WON'T NAME DELEGATES

In a Letter to Woodruff He Says That the Business of the State Convention.

ALBANY, April 4.—Gov. Hughes in a letter to Timothy L. Woodruff made public to-night declines to name the four delegates at large from New York State to the Republican national convention. His letter to Mr. Woodruff follows:

April 4, 1908.
Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, Chairman Republican State Committee.

MY DEAR MR. WOODRUFF: I have received your letter asking me to convey to you my wishes with regard to the matter of delegates at large to the national convention. As I telephoned you this morning, I do not desire to make any suggestion as to those who should be selected as delegates. Personally I should not care to express any preference as between individuals. I desire to adhere to the attitude which I have publicly announced, that I should not endeavor to influence the selection or the vote of delegates to any convention. I know of no good reason for changing this position. In the choice of these delegates the wishes of the Republican voters of the State, acting through their representatives in the State convention, should find free expression.

"I suppose the State convention has been chosen for the express purpose of electing delegates to the national convention. They are fresh from their constituencies and know the wishes of the voters. They are responsible to the voters for their choice, and in turn the delegates at large to the national convention should be directly and exclusively responsible to the body selecting them."

"I do not think it proper to intervene in any way, and in the assumption by the State convention of the responsibility not merely for the formal selection but for the actual choice of the delegates at large I believe the interests of the party will best be served."

"I am, very respectfully yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES."

SAYS HIS LIFE IS THREATENED.

Prohibition Chairman Pitts Therefore Appeals for Permission to Carry Arms.

UTICA, April 4.—State Prohibition Chairman Clarence E. Pitts of Oswego, in a letter to a friend in this city, expresses the belief that he has been marked for death by the saloon interests of the State and says that as a result of a number of letters he has recently received threatening his life he has determined to arm himself against such a fate. With that purpose in view he has applied to the Oswego authorities for permission to carry a revolver. In his letter to his friend in this city Chairman Pitts writes:

"As I believe it to be my duty to continue my efforts toward reform I know that the angry feeling against me will grow more intense and I believe that attempts to injure, cripple or kill me will be made. In view of the fact that within the last month several prohibition workers in various parts of the country have been assaulted, shot and stabbed, or their homes or offices wrecked by dynamite, I will arm myself and be ready to sell my life dearly."

Mr. Pitts, who for some years has been annually qualified as a sharpshooter in the Forty-eighth Separate Company of Oswego, says that he hopes he will never have occasion to use his gun, but serves notice on his enemies that he knows how to shoot if necessity arises.

KILLED BY A 100 FOOT FALL.

One of Two Men on a Swinging Scaffold Saved Himself When Rope Broke.

Two ironworkers employed on the steel approach of the Queensboro bridge on Long Island City looked death in the face yesterday afternoon. One saved himself by leaping through the air and grabbing a swinging rope. The other fell a hundred feet to the ground and was dead when his companions reached him. The dead man was Christopher Anderson, 38 years old and married, whose home was at 3 Fourth place, Brooklyn. His companion in peril was John Sudley, 30 years old, of 187 Thirty-second street, Brooklyn.

The two men had worked all day on a swinging scaffold a hundred feet from the ground. They were riveting two steel parts together, and as the red hot rivets had to be handled quickly the men were constantly on the move and the scaffold at times got to swinging pretty lively.

It was soon after 2 o'clock when the accident occurred. The men had just sent home a rivet and each man had turned toward his end of the scaffold when the hitch holding up Anderson's end gave way, and the rope slipped from the hook and the end of the scaffold dropped downward so suddenly that Anderson was pitched into clear space. He never had a chance to save himself.

Sudley, having turned toward his end of the scaffold, felt the platform go and sprang for the rope. He caught it with one hand and got the other onto it and twisted his legs around the hanging end. It took several minutes to rescue Sudley, for a rope had to be lowered to him from a stationary platform twenty feet over his head.

High School Principal Sued.

Gave Permission to Scrub One of His Girls Pupils in a Bath.

UTICA, April 4.—Because John E. Vincent, principal of High School at Canastota, gave permission to one of the young women teachers to scrub one of the pupils in a bathtub, one of the pupils, in a bathtub and clean clothing on her Jennie's mother, Mrs. Lottie Bettinger, has sued him for \$1,000. She alleges assault and brings the action as guardian of her daughter.

The suit came up before Justice Scripture in the Supreme Court to-day, and Mrs. Bettinger's attorney, arguing against a motion to strike out certain allegations in the complaint, said that as a result of the girl's experience in the bathtub she has been ill and sore for two weeks. Jennie is 12 years old and has not attended school since the involuntary bath.

Negro Hott Shot Him for \$20,000.

T. Hefflin of Alabama was Sued to-day for \$20,000 damages by Lewis Landy, the negro he shot on a street last Saturday.

In the petition filed on behalf of Landy by four negro lawyers, it is charged that Hefflin beat, kicked and shot Landy without cause or provocation.

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TO CHECK STOCK WATERING

CONGRESS HAS A BILL TO LIMIT NEW RAILROAD ISSUES.

Fathered by Enoch of Wisconsin—Permits Putting Out of New Stock to Acquire Connecting Lines—All Interstate Railroads Required to Report New Issues.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A bill designed to put into legal form rules and regulations concerning the acquisition of railroad property and the issuance of railroad securities that will prevent in the future such manipulation as was disclosed by the investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission into the operations of the Harriman lines, was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Enoch of Wisconsin.

The bill is aimed at the overcapitalization of railroads, providing as it does for strict government supervision over the issuance of railroad securities. It also permits railroads to acquire connecting lines. The measure is proposed as an amendment to the railroad rate act, of which Mr. Enoch, as a member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was one of the framers.

In part at least the Enoch bill is drafted along lines mapped out in President Roosevelt's recent messages to Congress. To avoid in any way conflicting with State statutes on the subject, Mr. Enoch had a series of conferences with Martin C. Decker, a member of the Second District Public Service Commission of New York, as a result of which a section was added to the bill obviating any possibility of a clash with State laws.

The bill provides that no interstate railroad shall, after such road has been constructed and in operation for one year, issue any additional stocks, bonds, notes or other evidence of indebtedness except when necessary to the acquisition of property, the extension or improvement of its lines and facilities and improvement or maintenance of its service, etc.

It is made unlawful for any common carrier to issue either a scrip dividend or stock dividend or to pay any dividend except in cash. Such corporation may purchase the stock or bonds of a connecting line of railroad when such line and the line of such corporation would constitute a through route of transportation, and it may issue its stock or bonds to provide funds for that purpose.

Except as indicated it shall not be lawful for any common carrier to acquire by purchase, exchange of securities or otherwise, the stock, bonds or other form of capital of any other railroad corporation, nor shall any other corporation or association of persons acquire or hold any portion of the stock, bonds or other form of capital of any two or more railroads.

The bill requires interstate railroads to file specific reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission of each and every issue of stock, bonds, notes or other evidence of indebtedness, including all issues of notes for a period not exceeding twelve months, and all acquisition of railroad property and of acquired control or right to operate railroad property by contract, lease, agreement or otherwise. Authority is given the commission to make investigations concerning the capitalization of any common carrier, the acquisition of railroad property by any such corporation or the right of any such corporation to control or operate railroad property.

It is specifically provided that nothing in the bill is to be construed to deprive any State of any existing power or authority to regulate the issuance of stocks, bonds, notes or other form of indebtedness by railroad corporations or other corporations of which such States may have jurisdiction, or to regulate or prohibit the acquisition, control or operation of railroad property by any such corporations.

SAID TO BE COLLIER'S BROTHER.

Man Charged With Murder in Maryland Reported to Belong to New York Family.

BELAIR, Md., April 4.—Robert Collier of New York, brother of Peter Fenelon Collier, proprietor of *Collier's Weekly*, arrived here this morning to look after the interests of Abe Collier, who is locked up in the Belair jail, charged with murdering William H. Haughey by hitting him on the head with a shovel.

It is said that the accused is Peter Fenelon Collier's brother.

Residents of this neighborhood say that the farm on which Abe Collier lived near Laurel Brook Station stands in the name of Peter F. Collier of New York, who bought it on September 7, 1900, for \$6,000. Since the purchase the farm has been assessed in the name of P. F. Collier.

Abe Collier has been living on it since it was bought. Prior to that time he was stationed in Baltimore as the representative of Collier's Weekly.

A coroner's jury which met here last night returned a verdict accusing Abe Collier of killing Haughey.

CHILD DIES TO SAVE MOTHER.

Little Girl Fatally Burned by Parents' Blazing Clothing.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 4.—In an effort to save the life of her mother, seven-year-old Loretta Carney of Kingston received injuries of which she died this morning. The mother is not expected to recover.

Mrs. Carney tripped and fell late last night while carrying a lighted lamp. The burning oil saturated her clothes. The child was attracted by the mother's shrieks and managed to drag her out of the house. They rolled over and over on the ground and smothered the flames, but the child was so badly burned that she died a few hours later. The mother is in a precarious condition in a hospital in this city.

PICKPOCKETS GET \$6,000.

Many Returning Oriental Passengers Robbed in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—F. S. Royster, a rich planter of Norfolk, Va., who has been touring the Orient and who was a passenger on the Mongolia when she came in to the Pacific Mail dock last night, was robbed of \$6,000 in bank of England notes, \$100 in American gold and his railroad ticket.

At least a dozen other passengers lost their pocketbooks, but none of them was robbed.

The passengers were landed in a dark shedlike structure, where there was much jostling, that made work easy for pickpockets.

DEWEY'S SPARKING GRAPE JUICE.

REGULAR ARMY FOR CUBA.

To Consist of 2,000 Men, With Pine Guerra as Major-General.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, April 4.—Gov. Magon signed a decree to-day creating a Cuban regular army on the general lines suggested in the plan of the advisory commission. This army will be entirely separate from the Rurales, of which Gen. Rodriguez will remain the chief.

Pino Guerra, the leader of the late revolution, has been appointed commander in chief of the regulars.

In his decree Gov. Magon concurs with the recommendation of the advisory board that it is advisable to promulgate a law for the organization of the armed forces of Cuba. He believes, however, that the proposed increase in the numerical strength of the Cuban forces is not necessary at the present time and will be held in abeyance.

The decree provides for the reduction of the Rural Guard to 3,000 men, provided such course is deemed advisable after the permanent army shall have been enlisted up to 2,000 fully organized and efficient men. Gen. Pino Guerra will have the rank of Major-General.

JOHNSON'S FIGHT BEGINS.

Governor's Managers Openly Declare Opposition to Bryan.

CHICAGO, April 4.—William Jennings Bryan got notice to-day that the boomers of Gov. John A. Johnson for the Democratic nomination for President are after his scalp. The first letter from the Johnson headquarters in this city was received by voters and it bodes no good for the Nebraska. The circular which was received by local Democrats in their mail to-day is on stationery of the "Minnesota Democratic Committee." Mr. Bryan is not mentioned by name, but it is made clear that the Johnson men do not believe he will be the nominee. Here is the stinging paragraph for the Bryans:

"The Democracy of the nation has for twelve years been losing ground and the belief is general that under the old conditions defeat is certain. For months the party has been drifting toward an automatic convention where popular choice is to be subordinated to personal will."

A pamphlet giving a history of what Gov. Johnson has accomplished accomplishes the letter. It is pointed out that there is opportunity to "rehabilitate the party and nation by a great political victory next November."

The letter is signed by Frederick B. Lynch, treasurer of the Minnesota Democratic State committee.

FLOTTILLA LEAVES ACAPULCO.

Likely to Complete Voyage on Time—Dates for Fleet Along the Coast.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The torpedo flotilla sailed from Acapulco on April 2, according to a dispatch received at the Navy Department to-day, for Magdalena Bay, Mexico, where it is expected to arrive in about four days. If it does the flotilla will have ended its long cruise from Hampton Roads to Magdalena Bay promptly on schedule time. The destroyers will engage in target practice at Magdalena Bay for several weeks and will proceed to San Francisco to take part in the naval review to be held there on May 8.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Atlantic battleship fleet will leave Magdalena Bay on next Saturday, April 11, and will arrive at San Diego on Tuesday, April 14, and will leave there for San Pedro on Saturday, April 18. On the following day, Sunday, April 19, the fleet will divide into four squadrons, the first remaining in San Pedro, the second going to Long Beach, the third to Santa Monica and the fourth to Redondo. The fleet will reassemble at Santa Barbara on Saturday, April 25, and will remain there until May 1. Leaving there on May 4, the fleet will arrive at San Francisco about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, May 6.

At the various ports visited on the Pacific coast the ships will be illuminated at night. The grand review of the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleet by Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Taft, will take place in San Francisco Bay on Friday, May 8. This schedule is subject to changes rendered necessary by unexpected circumstances.

EVANS MUCH BETTER.

Great Hope Now That He Can Rejoin the Fleet at San Diego.

PASO ROBLES, Cal., April 4.—Admiral Evans is enjoying his stay at Paso Robles to the utmost. Sunshine and balmy air have ruled since his arrival and the rest and quiet combined with the mineral baths are working wonders. The twitches of pain so evident upon his arrival are becoming more and more infrequent.

There seems to be little doubt that Admiral Evans will be in condition to resume charge of the fleet upon its arrival at San Diego. The treatments administered to the Admiral so far have been far below the average of strenuousness. His medical attendants have as yet allowed only the mildest baths, fearing the slightest shock to his system.

SHINNECOCK INN BURNED.

Grass Fire Rums to the Long Island Hotel and Is Quickly Destroyed.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., April 4.—The Shinnecock Inn, in the Shinnecock Hills, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. A grass fire started near the hotel and fanned by a high wind spread rapidly and soon reached the building, which was consumed in an hour. The barn and outbuildings were saved by a shift in the wind. The inn was a frame structure 125 by 125 feet and two stories high. It contained eighteen rooms and was about to be opened for the summer season. It was owned by the Shinnecock Hills and Pocomo Bay Realty Company, the principal stockholder of which is William C. Redfield of 150 Montague street, Brooklyn.

The loss is between \$60,000 and \$70,000, partly insured.

BEATRICE AUE DIES.

Coroner to Hold Inquest in Case of Girl Oddly Shot While Lying in Bed at Home.

Mrs. Beatrice Aue, who was found with a bullet wound in her right temple lying in bed at her mother's home at 2321 Bassford avenue, The Bronx, died yesterday in the Fordham Hospital. Coroner McDonnell will hold an inquest to-day.

When asked if there was a revolver in the house, the girl's father, John Bruhm, produced an old .22 calibre weapon. The chambers were empty. A cartridge box contained a number of old cartridges and one other new one of later make. The coroner found a revolver under her sister's pillow when she discovered the injured woman.

MISS ROOSEVELT RUNS ENGINE

MAKES TRAIN GO 70 MILES AN HOUR DOWN IN GEORGIA.

Takes Engineer's Seat and Attends to the Job for 90 Miles—Finds Blowing the Whistle Awfully Jelly and Lets Out Shrieks That Wake the Cracker Echoes.

ATLANTA, April 4.—Ripping over the rails at from sixty to seventy miles an hour, Miss Roosevelt, daughter of the President, pulled train No. 38 of the West Point Railroad into the Atlanta terminal station at noon on time to-day.

"This is the jolliest frolic I have ever had," she said, shaking hands warmly with Engineer John R. Still, and jumping to the station platform assisted by Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, the President's aide, she ran back to the special car carrying Mrs. Roosevelt and party.

The party included Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Kermit, Quentin and Archie, Miss Hagner, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, and Miss Landon and Capt. Fitzhugh Lee. Few saw the young woman who will make her debut at the White House this fall tripping down the station platform recognized her or knew of the adventure through which she had just passed.

The party was in Atlanta only fifteen minutes. Miss Ethel brought the train in on time and the departure was to the minute at 12:15.

When the train left La Grange, immediately after the party had had breakfast, Miss Ethel expressed a desire to ride on the engine.

Capt. Lee said that would be easy and told her that John Still was at the throttle.

"Oh, I remember him," she said, and with Capt. Lee as escort she entered the engine cab ninety miles from Atlanta.

Nothing would do Miss Ethel but she must blow the whistle, and as the train left Newman she blew a blast which was heard at Moreland.

"Run the engine too if you want to," said Engineer Still. "Jump up in front, and I'll show you."

Capt. Lee helped her to the engineer's seat and explained the uses of the throttle, the air brake, the reverse lever, the steam gauge, the whistle and so on.

"Pull her a notch," said Engineer Still, and the engine responded like a thing of life.

"Oh, this is jolly," said Miss Ethel, and on the strength of it pulled the throttle open two more notches.

"Blow your whistle," commanded Engineer Still, and without releasing the throttle she blew a blast that was heard for miles.

"You are going over seventy miles an hour now," said Engineer Still. "Better shut her off a bit," and this command was obeyed.

"She did it all," said Engineer Still, speaking of the trip. "And she is a wonder. I had the pleasure of being at the White House two weeks ago, when I met her father and her too. I pulled the engine that took them to Tuskegee a couple of years ago."

"She ran the train from Newman to Atlanta, and she is a wonder. With a little experience Miss Ethel would make a good engineer. She has nerve."

RUSSIA WORRIED OVER HARBIN.

Hopes Japan Will Join in Opposing American Fight for Open Door.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—The newspapers continue to protest against the attitude of the American Consul at Harbin regarding spheres of influence in Manchuria. The voice *Vremya* says Russia can not admit of any such intervention by the United States and neither can Japan.

The *Roussie Gazette* expresses the opinion that Japan will make representations to the Washington Government on the subject similar to those made by Russia.

The *Sivo* expresses the belief that Germany is supporting America on the ground that the Americans are upholding Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria and preserving the principles of the open door.

MEASLES ON A TRANSPORT.

Fifty Cases From Angel Island on the Thomas, Arriving at Manila.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. MANILA, April 4.—The United States transport *Thomas* arrived this morning from San Francisco and reported fifty cases of measles on board. The disease was brought on the ship by recruits from Angel Island, San Francisco Bay.

The *Thomas* is the second transport to arrive within a month with measles and mumps on board. In the other instance the diseases also appeared among recruits received from Angel Island.

FORECLOSE WESTERN MARYLAND.

Bowling Green Trust Company Alleges Default of April 1 Interest.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—A petition for the conditional foreclosure of the mortgage on the Western Maryland Railroad was filed to-day in the United States Court by the Bowling Green Trust Company of New York, trustees, upon the petition of which Judge Morris recently appointed B. F. Sum receiver for the road.

The petition states that the Western Maryland has failed to pay the first installment of \$100,000, 10 per cent of the mortgage bonds which fell due April 1.

It is alleged that some of these coupons have been presented for payment and that the railroad company has defaulted. Judge Morris recently signed an order requiring the Western Maryland to pay this interest at fixed dates throughout the year, the first payment to be made April 1.

AUTHORITY OVER CANAL ZONE.

President Tells Congress by What Right He Governs.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—In response to the resolution inquiring by what authority of law the President has exercised the functions of government in the Panama Canal zone since the date of the expiration of the Fifty-eighth Congress President Roosevelt sent a letter to the House to-day, which said:

"Civil government has been maintained in the Canal Zone under my direction pursuant to the authority conferred by the treaty between the United States and Panama, concluded November 18, 1903, and the acts of Congress approved June 24, 1902; April 26, 1904; March 3, 1905; December 21, 1905; June 8, 1906; March 4, 1907, by which the right to maintain civil government in the Canal Zone was granted to the United States. The duty to maintain it was imposed upon the President, and the means for its maintenance were from year to year expressly and specifically appropriated by Congress."

DELAWARE UNPLEGGED.

Proposal to Instruct for Taft Overwhelmingly Rejected.

DOVER, Del., April 4.—The Republican party's new organization in Delaware, controlled by Senators du Pont and Richardson, to-day completely overwhelmed the old Addicks leaders and carried the State for an unopposed delegation against former Senators Allee and Higgins, who were fighting to instruct for Taft.

SECY TAFT KNOWS A WRESTLER.

A 400 Pound Japanese, Who He Thinks, Can Beat Gotch.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Secretary Taft became a wrestling match promoter to-day. After reading accounts of the Gotch-Hackenschmidt bout he became enthusiastic and announced that he knew a 400 pound Japanese who, he believed, could become the world's champion wrestler.

"I'd like to get this big Japanese wrestler over here and set him at Mr. Gotch," said the Secretary. "I believe he could win the laurels that Gotch captured."

This unpatriotic announcement nearly caused a stampede in the ranks of Chicago Republicans, who are still hoarse from cheering the Iowa farmer on to that spectacular victory that clinched the world's wrestling honors for America.

BOMB IN SULTAN'S HAREM.

Panic in Constantinople Palace—Many Inmates Vanish.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, April 5.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Matin* says that a bomb was found in the harem quarters of the palace on Saturday.